

they," replied Judge McIntyre. "Criminals of his type can't bargain with this court."

It is generally conceded that criminals who come before Judge McIntyre for sentence may expect the worst. It was he who last May sentenced Rodriguez and Herr, convicted of robbing and assaulting two men in the Hotel Knickerbocker, to fifty-two years and six months each.

Judge McIntyre and Judge Rosalby have made it clear that all prisoners arraigned before them under indictment for crimes in which weapons were involved will be recommended to the Tombs under prohibitive bail. After sending the 180 prisoners to the Tombs this morning Judge McIntyre instructed that he be notified of any attempt to arrange bail and indicated that he will thereupon increase the bail to such a figure that it will be unobtainable.

The bail schedule set by the General Session Judges puts highway robbery at \$25,000, burglary at \$20,000, pistol carrying, following a previous conviction, at \$10,000, and pick pocketing at \$4,000.

\$10,000 BAIL FOR VIOLATION OF SULLIVAN LAW.

Magistrate Geismar in Brooklyn established a precedent for heavy bail in the case of John Magnifico, owner of a cafe at No. 555 Third Avenue, charged with violation of the Sullivan law. Counsel for the prisoner objected to the bail of \$10,000 and the Magistrate remarked:

"I will leave you to guess what was in my mind when I fixed that bail."

Detectives Dowdell and Kutner, who arrested Magnifico last night, said he had a loaded revolver and a bag of money in his place.

Magistrate Simms in Centre Street Police Court this morning announced that he would not tolerate any more delays in hearings which might keep prisoners away from their regular line of duty. John Gargallo, of No. 127 6th Street, Brooklyn, charged with felonious assault and having a revolver in his possession, requested that his hearing be postponed because his counsel was engaged in another case in the Bronx.

After holding the man in \$10,000 bail on the assault charge, Magistrate Simms said: "I shall expect lawyers having cases in this court to proceed with the hearings as promptly as possible. Prisoners must not be tied up in the courts, for they are sorely needed at their posts."

FEW CRIMINALS BOUNDED UP LAST NIGHT.

Gun totes, blackjack carriers and a variety of other individuals considered to be a menace to the safety of the city and who were gathered into the net cast over New York last night by the police were assembled at Headquarters this morning for identification by the detectives. The catch was not quite as large as that of the night before, due no doubt to the fact that the thieves are lying low during the hours of extreme police vigilance, but there were sufficient bad men caught in the seine to justify the energy expended.

JEWELRY BANDIT GETS 20 YEARS

Sent to Sing Sing Four Days After He Held Up Aged Messenger in Brooklyn.

Vincent Parascondola, who shortly after noon last Saturday held up George Evers, the sixty-nine-year-old messenger of the J. B. Bowden Jewelry Company of No. 17 Maiden Lane, was today sentenced to serve from ten to twenty years by Judge Hand in the Brooklyn County Court. The case stands out because of the speed with which it was disposed.

Parascondola withdrew his plea of not guilty to the indictments charging robbery, grand larceny and carrying of a weapon. District Attorney Lewis then urged the court to impose the maximum sentence. He stated the time had come when "public officials should have regard not for the lawless but for people who have been injured."

Addressing the prisoner Judge Hand said: "I agree with the District Attorney that it is necessary for all officials to co-operate in putting down the epidemic of crime."

INQUIRY PLANNED IN GARMENT STRIKE

Amalgamated Considers Asking Gov-Elect Miller to Order Investigation Soon After Inauguration.

Plans were considered today by officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to request Governor Miller to cause, directly after his inauguration, a grand jury investigation of the entire clothing situation here.

At Amalgamated headquarters it was announced that the General Executive Board had decided upon a ten per cent. wage increase for its members.

RUMORS OF POLICE SHAKE-UP WON'T DOWN.

Rumors of a shake-up in the Police Department are being discussed throughout the city to-day. Rumors are nothing new among the police, but those of to-day are unusually persistent. It may be that Commissioner Enright was hitting at the rumor-mongers when he issued an order last night which read:

"There is too much conversation between patrolmen on post. This must cease at once."

In keeping with a previous order, patrolmen on duty after dark stopped and questioned all suspicious persons they encountered and when not satisfied as a result of their interrogations proceeded to search the suspect for arms. The members of the automobile squads, however, had the exciting assignment.

SHOT HAIR OFF THE ROBBERS' HEAD.

Shortly before daybreak this morning Patrolman James O'Hara of the East 104th Street station saw a man come out of Sterno Costa's grocery at No. 335 East 113th Street. The man was dragging a bag. Raising the officer the man darted into a hallway at No. 335. Drawing his revolver O'Hara started into the hallway at the man. O'Hara reached the rear of the

apartment in time to see the robber cutting a fence. O'Hara fired at the man and the bullet passed through his cap and clipped a lock of hair from his head. Then O'Hara pounced on his quarry.

The man said he was William Marone of No. 345 East 104th Street, and under questioning gave the names of confederates who had been helping themselves to Costa's groceries. Detectives Fitzpatrick and Moran arrested Oreste Caravaggio of No. 333 East 113th; Charles De Leo, No. 340 East 114th; and Ralph De Filippi of No. 333 East 114th. In the homes of the prisoners about \$1,000 worth of groceries were found. The four men were charged with robbery.

While the detectives were rounding up the grocery thieves they got information that caused them to visit the homes of John De Lino at No. 340 East 114th Street and Michael Taurone of No. 333 East 114th Street. De Lino had a revolver and Taurone two revolvers. They were locked up charged with violating the Sullivan law.

Detectives Maroney of the Headquarters squad were at 23d Street and Eighth Avenue shortly before 1 o'clock this morning when a taxicab drove up to the curb. In the machine was a man and a woman and Maroney overheard the man say:

"Give me my revolver." They were promptly arrested. The woman said she was Edith Calvo, of No. 18 West 54th Street. A revolver with four chambers loaded was found in her possession.

The man said he was James Wilson, of No. 50 Platteau Street, Brooklyn. He said he was a special officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The woman was charged with violation of the Sullivan Law and her escort with intoxication.

About midnight Patrolman Walter Weber of the Charles Street Station saw a fight in progress at Seventh Avenue and Tenth Street. He succeeded in capturing one of the two combatants, who said he was Frederick Fraiser of No. 235 Fifth Avenue. In the prisoner's pocket an automatic revolver was found. Fraiser said he was an agent of the Department of Justice, attached to the New Jersey district. He had no credentials to sustain his claim and was locked up, charged with intoxication. Should it be found that he had no right to carry the revolver he will be charged with violation of the Sullivan Law.

Good results were reported soon after the flying squadrons got busy. One of the first stops was at a Water Street coffee house, where everybody was searching for a man, describing himself as Michael Conohela, twenty-five, no home, had a revolver. He gave the excuse that most of them are giving now, that he armed against being held up. In a Mott Street coffee house a second arrest was made, that of an Italian with a gun.

The temptations, the night runs, and the fact that only one man has complete control of the vehicle, make this particular work one that necessarily should be entrusted only to the right kind of men.

In a few days the License Department will decide just what it will do about licensing these ex-convicts, licensees for whom have been held up by the Commissioner.

When asked as to the number of taxicab holdups, Commissioner Gilchrist said that of course these cases come before the police, and that the only power his department has is to refuse licenses or subject a man to forfeiture of his license.

During his campaign to establish the taxicab ordinance, The Evening World obtained special police inspectors—positions created for taxicab duty only and to apprehend violators of the law. Gradually, however, these inspectors have been dropped, and there are no taxicab policemen charged with the supervision of public vehicles.

The Evening World has alluded to this condition several times and has urged that the License Department be established as a bureau under the jurisdiction of the Police Department, so that ample police protection could be obtained.

The revenue of the License Department approximates \$500,000 annually and only about \$100,000 is used to conduct the department. Accordingly, legal opinion is that the money can only be used in stopping the abuses that grow up under the license granted. As it is now, it is put into a sinking fund.

Many of the crimes committed are the result of abuses of the license granted, but the License Department has no policemen under its supervision so it can apprehend and punish law violators.

As to the raising of rates, which has been proposed in the Board of Aldermen by the Greater New York Taxicab Association, Commissioner Gilchrist, as well as other prominent officials, are unfavorable. The present rates have stood the test of the courts, and even during the war have not proved confiscatory, which is made plainly evident by the number of men who have gone into the business of public hack driving. In 1918 there were 8,250 licenses granted and this year, as before said, the number is 15,500.

State Department to Investigate Charges Against Consul.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Charges made by Mrs. Ann E. Robinson, of Manchester, Eng., that American Consul Wells, at Manchester, had attempted to prevent her from coming to this country to testify before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, are being investigated by the State Department.

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Mr. Brooks and Cavanaugh Held as Material Witnesses.

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Mr. Brooks and Cavanaugh were taken to the Criminal Court Building where the question of bail for the three was being argued.

David Belasco's Brother Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 21.—Frederic Belasco, brother of the famous theatrical producer, died at his home here of pneumonia.

Police officers and two firemen were killed in a fire at the Pacific Coast Hotel in Vancouver, B. C., in 1912.

NEW CRIME PERIL IN TAXI PERMITS TO EX-CONVICTS

Applications of More Than 300 Chauffeurs With Prison Records Held Up.

NO MORE TAXI POLICE. Special Force to Keep Eye on Public Vehicles Has Disappeared.

By Sophie Irene Loeb.

"With the wave of crime sweeping the city, some ruling will have to be made very shortly as to licensing ex-convicts as taxicab chauffeurs, there being innumerable complaints against granting such licenses," said John F. Gilchrist, Commissioner of Licenses, when I talked to him about the taxicab hold-ups and on the general taxicab situation to-day, as well as on the effort now being made in the Board of Aldermen to raise rates.

"Not to my knowledge are there any ex-convicts operating as taxicab drivers, although I have before me some 300 licenses pending in which men have been convicted of grand larceny or burglary, and I am seriously considering these licenses, with a view of being just to the men and at the same time protecting the public. I am expecting a number of opinions from prominent jurists and public spirited citizens."

"It has been suggested to me that a period of five years be allowed for a man who has been convicted of the two crimes mentioned. That is, no man shall be licensed by this department to run a taxicab until after five years from his release from prison, during which time he must definitely show a record of good conduct."

"The growth of the city demands drastic action. When The New York Evening World secured the passage of the taxicab ordinance in this city in 1913, a measure upheld by all the courts, there were only about 3,000 hack drivers. To-day there are 15,500. They have almost doubled in number during my own administration."

"The reason of this is, that the ordinance created a 'free-for-all' use of the streets, reduced the rates of taxicabs so that there was a greater use of this public vehicle, and did away with the special privilege of hack stands. This caused many men to go into the business, which they found profitable. But I hold that this business of taxicab driving, more than almost any other occupation, is of such a character that, for the welfare of the public, only the best kind of citizens should be licensed."

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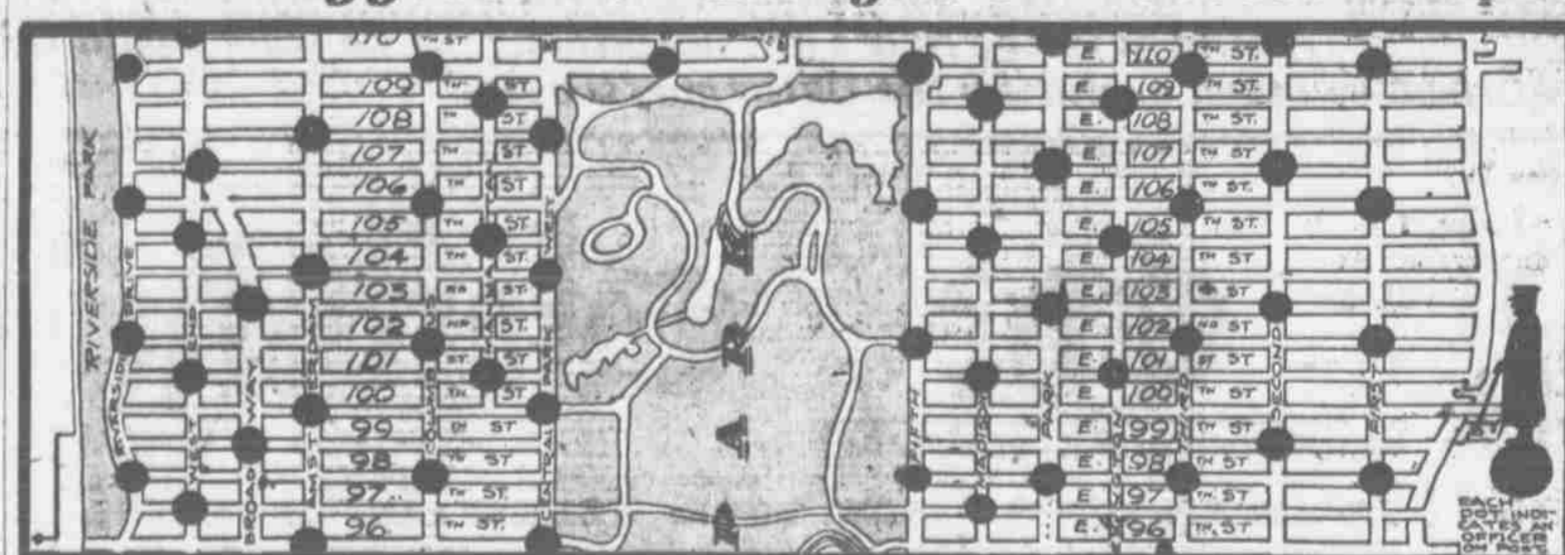
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Fixed Post, Restored as Emergency Measure, Suggested to Enright to Protect People



In order that the lives and property of the people of this city may be adequately protected from the desperadoes and lesser criminals who have been preying upon them for many weeks, despite all the police have been able to do, The Evening World herewith suggests to Police Commissioner Enright that he restore the so-called fixed post system of policing certain parts of the city.

This system, established by Police Commissioner Waldo in 1913, and of proven efficacy in safeguarding the people of the community, provides, as its name indicates, the placing of

patrolmen at fixed stations, where they may always be found when wanted; where they are able to keep a watchful eye upon everything that happens in their immediate vicinity and where they would act as barriers to any marauders seeking to get out of a neighborhood either afoot or by motor car.

The Evening World suggests that this system be tried out in the present emergency in the residential districts, in those which include the great hotels, the theatres and restaurants, and also in those districts in which are situated the large manufacturing buildings and loft buildings with their stocks of almost incalculably valuable merchandise.

Also, the system is suggested for employment in the districts and at the times that weekly pay rolls, often amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, are carried through the streets from banks to business establishments.

Reference to the accompanying map, which shows the city from 86th to 110th Streets, river to river, will show the number and disposition of fixed posts established under the Waldo regime. It shows that a policeman, indicated by the dot, is to be found every four blocks on the avenues and practically every two blocks on the cross streets. By the original plan the man on duty remained there an hour or two, according to the weather, and was then relieved by the man who had been patrolling the regular beat, the relieved man then taking his turn at patrolling until time again to relieve the fixed post man.

As has been said, the placing of men on fixed posts lets all the dwellers in the neighborhood know that if they want a policeman they know just where to find him; also, that the station house can always get in touch with him if he is needed. Any hold-up motor car attempting to escape from the scene of the crime could never get away without passing a man after man on fixed post. Furthermore, with men so closely posted, the robbery of buildings would require more nerve and ability than the robber has. And he'd never be sure of a getaway.

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LLOYD GEORGE SAYS U. S. IS ESSENTIAL TO LEAGUE; EXPECTS GERMANY TO GO IN

Tells Delegates to Geneva If They Had Been in Session in 1914 There Would Have Been No War.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, presiding at a luncheon given today in the House of Commons for the British and Dominion delegates to the recent League of Nations assembly in Geneva, said the League would never achieve real progress until all the nations were represented.

Mr. Lloyd George said he looked hopefully to the United States coming into the League. This, he asserted, was essential.

There could be no real peace, declared the Prime Minister, until competition in armaments ceased, and before disarmament was possible all the nations must be in the League, for all must march together.

Mr. Lloyd George said he was glad to know that all were doing something. He asserted that, if the Geneva assembly had existed in August, 1914, the war would have been impossible. He was sanguine there would be no obstacle to Germany's admission to the League if she manifested an intention to fulfill her obligations.

There was no use on the one hand laboring for the association of nations and for the establishment of peace, the Prime Minister declared, and on the other erecting great armaments in order to force other nations into competition in that terrible race for armaments which had more to do with the late war than almost any other force.

Disarmament, he said, was not a thing which could be done secretly and behind closed doors. It must be done in such a way that everyone knew, said that the agreement, once arrived at, was at once respected.

Certain amendments, he asserted, would be necessary before the League became a really effective exponent of international opinion.

The League had already done much, the Prime Minister asserted. It had raised the status of labor throughout the world. The League's most conspicuous work probably was the establishment of the International Court of Justice.

GAMBLING GOES ON IN COURT HOUSE

Judge Swayze Instructs Jersey City Grand Jury to Look Into It.

Gamblers in Jersey City had their eyes close to the ground to-day and many are preparing to "hide the evidence" following the charge yesterday of Justice Francis J. Swayze to the Grand Jury of Hudson County, incidental to the charge, the Justice said it had been reported that one member of the Grand Jury was interested in gambling operations.

Gambling, he said, has been going on, not only within the shadow of the Court House, but within the Court House itself. Stress was laid upon a robbery in a Bayonne gambling house, in which several thousand dollars were taken by the robbers. The indictment of the proprietors of the house was strongly urged.

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